of a flest of steam and sailing vessels, which had followed down the course. The Harwards came in four lengths behind. The crowd at the grand stand, besides being large, was now noisy. Hundreds of men and boys were crowding down to the shore, scrambling over each other, and pushing each other into the swells from the steamboats, which rolled up the pebbles.

UPROAR OVER THE RESULT. The uproar for a while, was almost deafening, and the picture, viewed from every side, was most inspiring. Unfortunately not more than half-adozen yachts were anchored at the finish. They, however, were gay with fluttering bunting. The first however, were gay with fluttering bunting. The first intelligence given to the Yale crew from the referee's boat was that they had beaten the record. There was still enough wind in them to fill out a dozen was still enough wind in them to fill out a dozen cheers and they gave them without stint after they had performed the usual courtesy of cheering their defeated rivals. Then they shouted responses to the greetings of their fellow students, uadismayed by the admonition of the diminutive coxswain that they keep their mouths shut or they would all catch cold. The victory has the significance of a complete reform in Yale beating and is hailed with a double measure of delight by Yale graduates for that reason. It will bury forever the so-called "professional" stroke, which cost Yale so dearly in 1882 and 1883. It is safe to say that to-night Yale men on the crew and off are convinced that the long English stroke is the proper one to cultivate in college. Harvard graduates are, of course, deeply chagrined. They can do nothing less than admit that their oarsmen were outrowed at every point.

THE HARVARD-COLUMBIA FRESHMAN RACE. The freshman race took place about an hour after the "'Varsity." The race was devoid of special interest, the superiority of Columbia coming out so oury as to turn the contest into a precession. The boats were together for a hundred yards, and the Columbia began to pull away at the mile flag. Her advantage was measured by three lengths or twelve seconds, and she came in nearly twice as far in advance in 9 minutes and 43½ seconds for the two miles. Robert J. Cook, coach of the Yale Club, said after the race: "What do I think the result means! Simply that Yale has thrown away victory that belongs to her two years. It is the stroke that did it. We have had great difficulty in getting our crew into shape. It has been a difficult thing to convince the members that the stroke of last year was without merit. The crew came out of this race feeting an abundance of reserve force. They kept in mind the true principles of rowing, and proved their excellence. When the Harvard boat gained on Yale between the mile and a half and the two mile flags, it was because Yale's course was on the cel grass. The mea knew it and feit the weight. They knew too, that it was there that Harvard's fastests half mile would be made. We are now back to where we were in 1873. Our stroke is quicker than Harvard's throughout. It is the English stroke as near as we can get it."

The previous contests between the colleges have been as follows: a hundred yards, and the Co'umbia began The previous contests between the colleges have

been as follows:		
Year.	Yale.	Harvard. 22:31
	22:02	******
1877	24:43	
	21:29 23:58	
1000	94.47	20:00
4000	O(P5O	The second secon
1883	27:02	20:40

REJOICING IN NEW-HAVEN. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 26 .- The whole population is wild with joy at Yale's great victory over her ancient rival. The centre of the city is ablaze with fire works. Within five minutes after the first dispatch announcing that Yale had won the church bells were pealing, the students had bought two druns and they were bellowing like insance people on the green. A procession marched one thousand strong to the depet and awaited the arrival of the train from New London. When the train came the crew were dragged out of the cars mounted on the shoulders of the students and were carried through the depot and out into the street and held up on the carriages. The procession marched through the principal streets to the college campus. The bells in all the central churches and the college campus accompanied the rapid firing on the green. over her ancient rival. The

COMMENT AT THE UNIVERSI TY CLUB. JUBILATION OF YALE MEN-CREDIT GIVEN TO COACH COOK.

There were not many members in the University Club House last night, but among those who were there the only topic of conversation during the earlier part of the evening was the result of the Yale-Harvard outrace. Needless to say, the Yale men were as triumphant as the Harvard men were abashed and dis, comfitted, and as there were more of the former than the latter in the club-house the prevailing tone was one of jubilation. A group of four well-known New-Yorkers were chatting in the smoking-room, brave in its array were chatting in the smoking-room, brave in its array
of high dado and newest devices of "light arr"
decoration. "Well," said one, "I have been
in the launch behind the crews for the last three years
but last year's race was too much for me and flad not
the heart to go up this year. Just like my luck! I bet on
Yale, of course, for I didn't want to seem to back down,
but to tell the honest truth I hedged as much as I could
three weeks are. That I have come out a little shead is

three weeks ago. That I have come out a little ancad is due only to the fact that I couldn't hedge any more at anything like reasonable odds."

"Well, you shouldn't confess it if you did hedge," interrupted another of the group. "I act even on Yale as soon as I heard Bob Cook was going to couch the crew. The fact is that Bob Cook won this race and to Bob Cook the praise ought to be given. Nothing could have more amply testified to the superiority this race and to Bob Cook the praise origit to be given. Nothing could have more amply testified to the superiority of the English or 'Cook' stroke than this victory. For two years the crew has been cosched by a man recommended, it is true, by Cook himself, but a man with his head full of expedients and who thought a race could be won by tricks of siyle instead of by common sense and rational methods of work and training. Last year Yale had a magnificent crew, and Cook when he saw them row could not keep the tears from his eyes. 'That is as good material as I have ever seen,' said he, 'and it is thrown away. I scoul to see them beaten, and badly beaten, for I know that that will prove the end of this donkey-engine stroke.' He was right and has proved that he was right. Cook is the finest carsman and couch in America, but he felt he had been in a measure discarded, and as he is a man of independent means, with important basiness interests to look affer, it was only at the earnest solicitation of personal friends that he consented to coach the crew this year. With six new men in the boat he has caused them to beat one of the finest crews Harvard has ever turned out. It is only fair to say,

the carnest solicitation of personal friends that he consented to coach the crew this year. With six new men in the boat he has caused them to beat one of the finest crews Harvard has ever turned out. It is only fair to say, however, that Harvard had not fully recovered from the effect of a hard struggle with Columbia in the first place, and that they had recently changed no fower than five seats in the boat in the second."

This, with variations, was the general opinion of the Yale men. The principal feeling shared in by both Harvard and Yale alike being surprise. Until yesterday afterneon the Harvard men had been full of confidence, and the Yale men had taught themselves to look on defeat as a certainty, and to confine their hopes to the prayer that the ruce might not be as the procession of last year. The Harvard men did not enter with such yest into the discussion as their friends of New-Haven. "The crew was a good one but over-trained and over-worked," said so so no before the race. Yale may thank Cook for winning them this race and the stroke which Harvard hea so the superiority over all others. Now it will be a question of crew and not of strokes."

ONE WIDOW AND HER SPOONS.

From The Woman's Journal There is now residing in Massachusetts a widow past ninety years of age, who tells the following facts of her experience as a widow with whom the law dealt. She married young. To furnish her wedding outfit she spun and wore. With the money thus carried she laid in stores of useful things. Silver spoons were among the articles thus bought. By these she set special store, for silver spoons in those days were not found in every for silver spoons in those days were not found in every

house.

It was not long before this young wife was a widow. Then the law, which had given all she possessed to her husband, now interposed again to see that nothing which belonged to the heirs of the husband should fall into the hands of the widow. The spoons belonged to the husband: they would go to his heirs. The young widow pleaded for her spoons, and it was finally agreed that if she would pay the money value of them, she might have them. Forthwith she began to spin and weave, and with the money so earned, she bought back her spoons.

her spoons.

By and by she married a second time, and again the By and by she married a second time, and again the spoons belonged, according to law, to the second husband. In process of time this husband also died. Again his heirs were entitled to the spoons and to much besides. But the taking of these cherished articles gave so keen a hart, that its special pain yet survives. She still tells how, for the third time, she carned the money with which to pay for those spoons, and how they were consided to her only on her new carned the money with which to pay for those spoons, and how they were conceded to her only on her payment of their money value. One of her descendants of the third generation related those facts to me the other day. They are still vivid to the mind of the venerable woman, who dwells on the injustice of the law to women.

spoons and the personal property of a wife or widow now belong to her, but the husband still has the life-use of the real-estate of his wife, and her children often live at great disadvantage, deprived of what is rightfully but not legally theirs.

NO TALENT.

"How's dat ar boy ob mine comin' on in de Bunday-schoolt" asked Sam Johnsing, of the Reverend Amisidab Bledsoe of the Blue Light Colored Tabernacle.

"He comes up mighty slow wid de collects"—
"Fond-God, Fit tan his black hide. I gibs him a dime ebery Sanday ter put in de plate."

Parson Bledsoe explained the difference between a collect and a collection, whereupon Sam said:

"Dar's no use crowdin' the boy, I nebber and no talent for 'ligeon when I was a boy." The Philadelphia Call says that if Darwin

says that their dropped off because men no longer had any use for them, he "never saw a baidheaded printer settling type in fix time." But Darwin knew more about natural bistory than the Philadelphis man. He knew that setters have talls.—[Detroit Free Press.]

How does Pat propose to get over single

READY FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Continued from First Page he would be a good candidate for us, and now they are dropping him. The fact is, there is nothing to Claveland. He is, as they used to say of Frankin Pierce, so small a man that, if spread all over the country, he would be mighty weak in spots. The Republican campaign starts out gloriously and will end successfully. BLAINE CAN CARRY VIRGINIA BY 10,000.

Frank S. Blair, of Virginia, said:

We shall not consent in Virginia to withdraw a single member of an electoral ticket to make place for any of the straightouts. The Chicago Convention settled our position as the regular organization. It is not to be presumed that 270,000 voters will ground arms to 4,500, which is the highest number the straightouts ever poiled, especially after we have been recognized as the regular organization. If they come to us, as they should, they will be received cordially, and there will be no past, but all present. In all the local and future organizations they shall be brothers with us. The rank and file of the straightouts are clearly with us, but a few leaders are still keeping up a noise. We can carry the State for Braine by 10,000 majority just as we stand to-day. All our peeple are satisfied with Blains and Logan. We paid our debt of gratiude to President Arthur at Chicago, and lock forward to equally pleasant relations with President Blains.

NO COMBINATION COULD HAVE BEEN SO STRONG. Frank S. Blair, of Virginia, said:

NO COMBINATION COULD HAVE BEEN SO STRONG. John W. Mason, of West Virginia, said:

The Republicans are enthusiastic for Blaine in our State, as they have already shown in many ways. He can carry more votes there than any Republican who could be named. Logan is second only to Blaine in popularity with our people. No combination could have been made which would have been so strong with our people as that of Blaine and Logan. There is enough opposition to the Democratic party in the State to carry it, and if the opposition can all be united, as it is believed it can be, the Republicans can carry the State. The Congressional centest of 1882 furnishes the best approximation of the vote. We carried the lat District by about 1,800; in the Hd District, where I was a candidate, they had 10 majorities which would give them the State by about 3,000. This is the best approximation of the vote of the State that can be had. John W. Mason, of West Virginia, said:

A CLEAR MAJORITY IN FLORIDA. Jesse D. Cole, the member from Florida, said:
We were divided in Florida in 1880, and the division disagganized us, so that the Democrats carried the State. We are united at the present time, enthusiastid and ready for earnest work. We have a clear majority in the State if it is looked after, brought out, polled and counted. Democrats are disaffected and disagganized this year, and Blaine and Logan are received with great favor, so there may be a different result.

ENCOURAGING WORDS EVERYWHERE.

Daniel J. Layton, of Delaware, said:

Onr State has a small Democratic majority. But it is a small State, with conservative people in it, who do not readily change, and there is little chance to overturn it. The Democrats are ostensibly for Bayard for President; but if they could be left to their real choice, it would be different. State pride is all that keeps them for Bayard. The old sanistury machine was stronger than Bayard's following for years, until it got into a quarrel and split into two factions. One of these factions, by joining within Bayard people, now gives the latter control of the or, ganization, but the real sentiment in the State is against him.

J. B. Johnston, South Carolina—We have the votes in South Carolina to rive a good Republican majority. Under the State law we cannot poll it in State elections. How it will be in a National election remains to be seen. If every vote in the State is no pleasant fairly counted, there is no question but that the Republican electoral ticket will be elected.

Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut—Connecticut will ossis for electoral vote for the Republican nonliness. The opposition at New-Haven may fittingly be termed a tempest in a tempot. It has no following, and for every voter in the movement we shall gain ten from the protective tariff Democratis.

Church Howe, Nebraska—Our State usually gives 25,000 Republican majority. Blaine is much stronger than the party, our large foreign peoplation being friendly to him. We are good for 40,000 majority for Blaine and Logan.

Ex-Senator Rollins, New-Hampshire—We shall elect the Daniel J. Layton, of Delaware, said :

20.000 Replaced in the proving population being friendly to him. We are good for 40,000 majority for Blaine and Logan.

Ex-Senator Rollins, New-Hampshire—We shall elect the theket. Its reception with the people is sufficient indication of that fact. The Democrats are badly at sea as to a candidate. But that is not their woost trouble. They are nearly disrupted on the tariff question. That is the reason why they are turning to Tilden again. They hope in his selection to avoid the tariff issue and certurn to the frand cry. Either would be disastrous to them.

Horace A. Jenks, of Rhold Island—We shall give our four electoral votes to Blaine and Logan. We give them cheerfully and with pleasure. That is all we have to give and we only wish it was more. We are not to be blained because we are small and can't grow.

J. B. Moore, of Kentucky—The Republicans will reduce the Democratic majority in Kentucky materially through the anomination of Blaine and Logan. It may sound like fiction, but atranger things have bappened than that the Republicans should carry kentucky. We shall certainly be able to increase our representation in Congress and send delegates who will support Mr. Blaine in his foreign policy of giving the United States a firmer seat among the sations of this globe.

Clark Churchili, Arizona—I have been spending some time in New-England. The feeling there is growing rapidly in Blaine's favor. They need documents and newspapers up in Massachusetts, Vermont and New-Hampshire. They have mostly taken Boston papers and anxious for other reading. The people in the country districts are disgasted with the Boston papers and anxious for other reading.

General Powell Clayton, Arkansas—There is no prospect of the Republicans carrying any southern State or two—West Virginia, Virginia, Florida or North Carollina—we shall be so much ahead.

Senator Blair, of New-Hampshire—All I can say if I should talk all day is that we shall elect the Republican or North Carollina—we shall here to be said. It is enough to should talk a

nonmating Geveland if we had not showl that we regard him as their weak candidate. They are guided largely by what they think we night desire as judged from expressions of Republicans over the country. Just now they are all engaged in the destruction of Cleveland, who up to this time has been the flavorite. Really, it is a marter of little consequence whem they nonmuste. The campaign will be fought on

whom they nominate. The campage was no longer of principle, and they can not face it.

R. T. Van Horn, Missouri - We shall increase the Resubblean representation in Congress from our State and at into the Democratic majority a good way. The Resubbleans are thoroughly enthusiastic and full of the working spirit. The feeling of enthusiasm is spreading if through the State, and will have great influence in winering out a full vote in November.

working spirit. The feeling of enthusiasm is spreading all through the State, and will have great influence in bringing out a full vote in November.

M. W. Chiray, of Salveston, Texas—While Texas is overwheiningly Democrate, there is every prospect that the majority will be greatly diminished this year. Biaine and Logan is a popular theck with us. It appears to the young white men of the South, who have mostly been Democrats, with great power, and numbers of them will vote it. North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and Florida are the Southern States in which the Republicans should make a context and in which they have some show of success. I think with properly directed effort they may earry all of those States. We may sond up a few Republican Congressmen from Texas.

Senator Dolph, of Oregon—I can only repeat what has already been said—that Mr. Bisine's nomination has made certain victory on the Pacific Coast. All the electoral votes will be cast for Biaine and Logan. From what I can see at Washington, the outlook in the country is promising, and the election of the ticket assured.

Ex-Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri.—There can be no mistaking the popular sentiment for the Republicant ticket. It has found favor in the hearts of the people, and by them will be elected.

and by them will be elected.

LOUISIANA NEEDS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY General Frank Morey, of Louisiana, expressed the

General Frank Morey, of Louisiana, expressed the following views:

It is too early yet to judge intelligently what results will be produced in Louisiana and Mississippi; but of one tiding we are thoroughly satisfied, and that is that the Republican party of the future in the Guif States will be built on a broader and more enduring foundation than the Republican party of the past. Herotofore the party being composed mainly of the colored people, together with a few stanch Union men, and the Northern men, principally ex-Union soldiers, represented to the Southern mind the party of the conquerors in a civil strife. That sentiment, and the fear of negro domination, were sufficient to practically solidify the white vote—a political condition which it is apparent to every student of political history is abnormal. The present movement in the interest of the Biane and Logan those has for its moving force the conviction in the minds of thoughtful business men that the supremacy of the Republican party in National affairs is essential to the protection of the sugar and rice interests of Louisiana, on the prosperity of which depends in a large degree the prosperity of the commercial interests of the South. As an evidence of the silent but powerful revolution in public opinion, I reter you to the character of the men who are heading the movement. Colonel John M. Sandige, who is the president of the Central Republican Blaine and Logan Club in New-Orieans, is a member of the Cotton Exchange. He was the last atomber of Congress from my district prior to the war. He has never voted the Republican that the commercial and manufacturing interests of the South will be fostered by the Republican party and not by its opponents.

In Natchez, Miss., a similar movement are not offlee seekers, but men who have large property interests to toster and protect, and who are not enthusiasts but solveninded, keen, thoughtful ousiness men, manufacturers and planters.

If the electoral votes of Louisiana and Mississippi are necessary to elect th following views:

chaive of Republican success then it is possible that the ites may be returned as east in those States. In any ent, I taink you may count on an increase of not less an ten to twenty Republican members of Congress

votes may event to the tree of the tree of

ENERGETIC WORK IN THE HID DISTRICT. The Thomas F. Geary Association was organized Wednesday night at No. 225 Grand-st., for energetic work in the political campaign for the Republicau nomines. About 200 persons were present and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The following officers were elected; James stillman, president; James officers were elected; James stillman, president; James H. McManus, first vice-president; Dennis Leary, second vice-president; Dennis Leary, second vice-president; John J. Reilly, sccretary; Bernard Rourko, treasurer. A committee of three was appointed through the district and we shall have an entry of the committee to select a hanner and transparency for the rooms. Short speeches were made by Ladislaw to the rooms. Short speeches were made by Ladislaw Carro, Henry Loewy, Thomas H. Ribey, J. J. Willoughby and James Ledton. A letter from General Varmuo, regretting his hability to be present, was read. Resolu-

proving the nomination of Blaine and Logan and promising hard work and carnest support to the candidates. The association represents the lower part of the HIId Assembly District and it is organized to reach the young voters, especially, and to show them why they ought to vote for Blaine and Logan. About 130 persons signed the roll. Weekly meetings will be held throughout the campaign. It was said at the meeting that the Irish-American voters of the district were well nigh sold for the Republican ticket.

THE STATE COMMITTEE ORGANIZED. JAMES D. WARREN REELECTED CHAIRMAN-HAR-

MONIOUS ACTION OF THE MEMBERS. The meeting of the Republican State Committee attracted a large number of city politicians, among them Fire Commissioner Van Cott, John J. O'Brien, chairman of the Republican County Committee; Police Justice Solon B. Smith, Charlty Commissioner Jacob Hess, Senator Frederick S. Gibbs, ex-Assemblyman Bernard Biglin, John H. Brady, Edmund C. Lee, Robert G. McCord, Richard M. Lusk, Frank Raymond, Dwight Lawrence, Clarence W. Meade, General Henry A. Barnum, and ex-Alderman Hilliard. Among those from out of town besides the members of the State Committee, were B. Platt Carpenter, James W. Husted, John W. Vrooman, E. M. Johnson, Dr. S. S. Cartwright, Colonel Weber, Thomas Scoville and W. A. Cobb. In exchanging greetings in the corridors all of the country members of the State Committee and others from outside the city spoke enthusiastically as to the condition of things politically in their districts. Everywhere the names of Blaine and Logan were received with acclamation as the standard-hearers whom the party could follow with an assurance of victory. The friends of Mr. Warren induced him to reconsider his determination not to be a candidate for chairman, and he was re-elected by a handsome majority.

The State Committee met soon after 12 o'clock. The roll was called by the secretary, John W. Vrooman, and all the members were present with the exception of John R.Lydecker, James J. Belden and T. F. McIntosh. The latter was represented by Dr. S. S. Cartwright. The vacancy in the XXXIVth District was not filled.

Jacob M. Patterson was elected temporary chairman, and John W. Vrooman and E. M. Johnson were elected temporary secretaries. The committee then proceeded to the election of permanent chairman. John J. O'Brien nominated James D. Warren. Archibald E. Baxter nominated Chester S. Cole. A vote was taken, and Mr. Warren received 17 votes; Captain Cole, 12. Mr. Warren's election was made unanimous. Messrs, O'Brien and Baxter were appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Warren and inform him of his election. The committee soon returned with Mr. Warren, who thanked the meeting for the honor conferred on him.

Cornelius Van Cott moved that John W. Vrooman be elected secretary, and W. W. Rockwell moved that E. M. Johnson be also elected a secretary. Solon B. Smith moved that a secretary be elected, and that the Executive Committee be authorized to elect two assistant secretaries and all the subordinates necessary.

Andrew S. Draper moved, as a substitute, that the committee elect two secretaries with equal powers. This was lost by a vote of 15 to 12. Mr. Smith then renewed his motion, and Mr. Hobbs moved that the committee proceed to elect a secretary and two assistants. Frank G. Moulton's motion that the committee elect one secretary was carried, however. A vote was then hal with the following result : John W. Vrooman 26 votes. Mr. Smith suggested that the chairman appoint an Executive Committee consisting of thirteen members. and that committee have power to appoint all subordinate officers. This was agreed to. D. Bingham nominated E. H. Hobbs for treasurer. Bernard Biglin nominated John A, Eagleson, Mr. Eagleson received 17 votes and Mr. Hobbs 12, Mr. Eagleson was then unanimously elected. A commumeation was received from Joseph W. Harper, jr., resigning his place on the electoral ticket, and on motion of William H. Robertson the resignation was accepted.

Mr. Van Cott then proposed that the committee proceed to the election of electors-at-large, and the committee voted with the following result: J. A. Trower, 5; J. A. Dining, 5; J. G. Johnson Howard, 1; W. B. Demick, 19, Mr. Demick was declared lected, and his election was made unanimous. Upon motion of Justice Smith, Charles Minzesheimer was made elector-at-large in place of J. W. Harper, jr. The committee then took a recess until 3 p. m.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. onneed the following as the executive committee:

Andrew S. Draper, chairman ; Chester S. Cole, John B Ontener, Gilbert Robertson, Ir., Dolphus S. Lynde, William H. Robertson, C. R. Parsons, Join J. O'Brien, A. M. Holmes, William H. Beaud, John Birdsall, Charles W. Hackett, and Bernard Biglin. Charles A. Chickering was uppointed secretary and William H. Barker assistant

The officers were authorized to engage headquarters and fix on the time for opening them. A mmunication was received from the Young Men's Republican Club similar to that sent to the National Committee. It was resolved to continue Elisha M. Johnson, of Cattaraugus County, as the member of the State Committee from the XXXIVth Congressional District until his successor is chosen by the district.

THE TROUBLE IN DISPUTED DISTRICTS. The committee then proceeded to consider the troubles on the score of representation in the XXXIIId and XXXIVth Districts. The discussions in these districts have grown out of the question of representation. One side asserts that the representarepresentation. One side asserts that the representation in the Congressional Conventions shall be based on the Republican vote cast in the respective Assembly Districts, while the other side asserts that each Assembly District shall have equal representation. Colonel Weber made the presentation for Eric County. He asked that representation be based on the Republican votes cast, asserting that this was the only fair mode of representation. He said that the IVth and Vth Assembly Districts of Eric County cast more Republican votes than Niagara County, and were therefore entitled to more delegates. Thomas Scoville said that Niagara County felt that the Assembly Districts should have equal representation—meet on a common footing. He asked that the district be allowed to meet in convention and see if it could not settle its own affairs in its own way. W. A. Cobb also appeared for Niagara County. He was proceeding to argue in favor of equal Assembly District representation, but was objected to by Colonel Weber on the ground that he was not a party to the controversy. This objection was deemed valid by the chairman. Dr. Feuner, of Chautauqua County, also favored representation according to the Republican vote cast.

The Counties of Chautauqua, Cattarangus and Allegany compose the XXXIVth District. The representation of Allegany County would be reduced by the adoption of representation according to the Republican vote cast. The last State Convention adopted a resolution that the representation in the XXXIVth District shall be based on the Republican vote cast. The presentation according to the Republican vote cast. tion in the Congressional Conventions shall be

tion in the XXXIVth District shall be based on the Republican vote at the preceding Presidential election. Acting on this, the committee reserved that the basis of representation in the district shall be as follows: One delegate for each town in shall be as follows: One delegate for each town in the district and one additional delegate for each 290 Republican voters or a inajority fraction thereof in excess of 200 cast at the preceding. Presidential election. A somewhat similar resolution was adopted relative to the XXXIII d District, leaving it to the district to fix the representation according to the Republican vote. In the case of the XXXIst District the committee resolved that the whole subject of representation in future district conventions of the district be left to the District Committee with power to adjust the whole matter of representation. mittee then adjourned subject to the

of representation.
The committee then adjourned subject teall of the charman.
NO DOUBTS OF A SUCCESSFUL ISSUE. In conversation with members after the adjourn ment, the following expressions of opinion were

ment, the following expressions of opinion were collected by a TRIBUNE reporter:

Dr. H. S. Cartwright—Delaware County and the remainder of the district looks well. The party is failing into line. Whitever differences there may have been are rapidly healing, and all will be found working for the flekel. Several Blaine and Logan class bave been formed in my county. Friends in other parts of the district tell me that, considering the early stage of the campaign, things never looked better.

Extensing Dubbous Logale, St. Lawrence County way.

inter Delphous Lyade St. Lawrence County may Ex-sensior Dolphons Lyade—St. Lawrence County may be depended on to give one of the cid-line majorities. Put St. Lawrence down for 8,000 Republican majority. It has give a a little mars than that at one Presidential election, and we will no it this time. There is no division of continuous withins, St. Lawrence was heartily in inverse Blaine from the outset. We believe him the strongest man in the legislidean party. There are no Independents or serchends with us. Girline and Logan clubs are being formed through the district and we shall have an en-

the county by 541 majority. We will do as well, or better than this. Tilden carried the county by something over 400. No Democratic candidate can repeat this the present car. There is a little difficulty between us and Sirie County over the question of Congressional representation, but that need not have any effect on the National ticket.

Ex-Congressman James W. Husted-Westchester

gressional representation, but that need not have an effect on the National ticket.

Ex-Congressman James W. Husted—Westchester County is in good condition. There are no "kickers" up there. We are for Hisins and Logan without any reservation. Westchester County will give a good account of itself in November.

John Birdsall—The 1st District, comprising the counties of Suffolk, Queens and Richmond is in excellent shape. The proportion of independents to the regular Republicans is small. Where we lose one vote by reason of disaffection toward Mr. Haine we will gain half a dozen from the other side. The district is in as good a condition as I have ever seen it at this stage of a Presidential canyass.

condition as I have ever seen it at this stage of dential canvass.

W. H. Rockwell—There was some disratisfaction in my district, but it is now rapidly coasing away, and I expect that within a short time there will be no trace of ill feeling left. It was natural that there should be a little feeling in some quarters, but this will disappear and every one will work heartily for the common cause.

John B. Dutcher—The ticket is growing in strength every day. My district is assuredly Republican by a good moderity.

THE NINTH WARD FOR BLAINE. INTERVIEWS WITH PROMINENT MEN-DEMOCRATIC

VOTES PROMISED. "Say for me," remarked Albert L. Hall, president of the Empire Club, to a TRIBUNE reporter yes-terday, "that we are going to carry the Ninth Ward for James G. Blaine, with a surety that nothing between now and autumn can affect. This club, for eight years, was in favor of having Mr. Blaine nominated, and has been working for him, and now that we have obtained our wish we will do our utmost to show our appreciation.

And if every Blaine organization does as much as we will do, this election is more than assured. More than that, I know the sentiments of the greater portion of the Ninth Ward, Democrats as well as Republicans, and I predict that if every ward comes up as heartly as this will come up, we will send the ticket out of New-York City with a Jereniah Parathery.

up, we will sond the tieket out of New York City with a malority."

Jeromiah Pangborn said: "I know the Ninth Ward well, and am not beasting when I say that, although the chauge of lines left it ordinarily Democratic, we will carry it handsomely this satisms. We have a considerable Irish population, and among them Mr. Blaine is tumensely a favorite, and hundreds who will vote Democratic in municipal matters, will vote for Blaine and Logan. I belong to the Lincoln, Club, and though that body favored Mr. Airthur, yet the monimation of Mr. Blaine entirely meets their views, and the members of the club will expend as much time and influence for Blaine and Logan as they would have done had Arthur been the nomines.

influence for Blaine and Logan as they would have done had Arthur been the nominee.

Ex-Alderman John W. Jacobus did not claim to be particularly a prophet, but be remarked: "I am satisfied that we will give Blaine over 4,600 votes out of 9,000, although this is a Democratic ward by a thousand majority. I was an Arthur man; but as I could not have my way, I shall go the way that the Convention, which I regard as the voice of the Republican party, directs. Whatever indusnee I have in this ward will be heartily exerted for Blaine, and from talking with many of our party men and a good many Democrats, I am satisfied that the convention at Chicago did wisely, and that the full Republican vote and some more will be cast for him in the Ninth ward."

A CLUB FORMED IN THE VIITH DISTRICT. A large number of prominent Republicans of the VIIth District met Wednessiay evening at 37 Clinton-place and organized a Blaine and Logan club. The fol-lowing officers were elected: President, B. T. Morgan; vice-president, Jumes Jackson; treasurer, Dr. Waldo Richardson, secretary, Andrew Kinnis.

A CENTRAL CLUB FOR BROOKLYN. At a meeting of Republicans, held in the coroner's office in Brookiyu yesterday, steps were taken to form a Kinga County Blame and Logan Club. A meeting of four representative men from each ward of the city will be held on July 8, to perfect the organization. This movement is not intended to antagonize the Young Men's Republican Club, not to interfere with the work of the regular ward associations.

FORMALLY APPROVING HTE NOMINATIONS. A the regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club of the XXIIId Assembly District, beid last evening, the nomination of Blaine and Logan was unanimously approved.

CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY WIDE AWAKE. SOMERVILLE, N. J., June 25,-The Republians of Central New-Jersey are wide awake this year and do not propose to let the enthusiasm for Biaine and Locan die out. Clubs have been formed in viriages in this county, among them one at North Branch numbering fifty and composed entirely of colored men. Last night fifty and composed entirely of colored men. Last hight a Young Men's Republican Club was organized here composed of voters less than thirty-five years old. Officers were elected and committees appointed, and the club will at once go to work in conjunction with the club of older men. The president of the club is Henry M. Hoyt, a sen of ex-Governor Hoyt. A radification meeting will be held to-morrow bight, at which speeches will be made and another club formed. It is proposed to build a wigwam in somerville. There has never before been such universal satisfaction at the party's nominations, and the enthusiasm goes further than ever before the party is continuous.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY FOR CONGRESS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE. ORRVILLE, Ohio, June 26 .- The Republican Convention of the XXth Congressional District met here at noon to-day with more then 200 delegates in attendance, Wibiam McKinley, fr., of Stark County, was nominated for Representative. Judge N. L. Marvin, of Akron, was unanimously nominated for Presidential Elector.

AN HONORED CLERGYMAN PROTESTS AGAINST IT-SPECIALLY COMMENDED TO THE "NEW-YORK INDEPENDENT."

SPECIALLY COMMENDED TO THE "NEW-YORK INDEPENDENT."

The Rev. Dr. George C. Noyes in The New-York Evangelist. There is just as anuch honor, just as much intelligence, patriotism, conscience, and "independence" in journals which support, as in journals which support, as in journals which repulliate, parry nominations. To assume the contrary, as the independent press and the independent voters do. is to induse in political cant is offensive as the religious cant which asserts that the independent thinker is especially he who repuditates all creeds. We have not found this to be so. We are districtful of those whose trust in the people, whether in political or religious matters, is measured exactly by the degree in which the people follow their advice and earry out their wishes.

I am stating what is simply true when I say that in this region it is a matter of general and profound surprise that the candidates named by the late Republican National Conven ion, should be personally assailed with such extreme viruience as they are by sundry journals in the East. If Mr. Blaine were the worst man in the land, it is difficult to see how denunciation could be carried further. And the denunciation is not all laid upon the candidates, but is bestowed about equally upon those who nominated them. Thus, the Independent, a journal whose farmess, courtesy, and ability I have been accustomed to admire, goes so far as to say editorially that Mr. Blaine was nominated by "the Star Routers of the West and the bummers of the East." It prints on its editorial page a correspondent's litter assault upon Blaine and Logan, in which among other charges is one that their homination was "dictated by a mob." It says, "We wish most emphatically to put ourselves by the side of gentlemen," whose opinions it prints, one of whom donounces Mr. Blaine as a "corrupt, dishonest man," calls him a "dexirorus demagogue," and with valorous rhetoric proposes to set "the foot of his uttermost contempt upon the moral imbeelility" which will not aid in crushing

The writer of this was not, but is now, "a Braine man He carnestly desired the nomination of Hawley or Edmunds. But if his preference was defeated by 'the distation of a mob," then the nominations of Lincoln 1860, of Grant in 1868, and Gartield in 1880, all of while witnessed, were each and all dictated by a mob. M Blatno's nomination was, I believe, the first ever made any party through the votes of delegates all of whe were chosen under the principle of district represent tion, and who came direct from the beogle. It was a nomination of a man out of office for three years, o man who had been in public life for twenty years, a whose record is as well known to the honest and refrictory people as to their would-be guides. It was a not man who had been in public life for twenty years, and whose record is as well known to the honest and refractory people as to their would-be guides. It was a nomination by more than a two-thirds imagerity of the delegates, and was no doubt desired and ratified by three-fourths of the Republican voters of the country. Indeed never, probably, did a nomination more fully voice the people's desire and hope. It does not accord with the facts to say that it, was the wark of "the machine." Are the people then Soluestintie of good judgment for of conscience, that they desire "a cerrupt, dishonest man "for their President! Either this is true, or else these accasers of Mr. Blaine are mistaken. Perhaps they are mistaken just as many good men were who in 1500 thought Mr. Lincoln a backwoods demagegue; who in 1504 thought Mr. Lincoln a backwoods demagegue; who in 1504 thought Mr. Lincoln a backwoods demagegue; who in 1504 thought Mr. Lincoln a backwoods demagegue; who in 1504 thought him a bad man, whose defeat was necessary not only to "save the party," but even to save the country; and who in 1880; regarded Mr. Garffield as personally unworthy of the high office for which he was nominated. One thing is certain: that rersonal defamation is not a wise mode of warfare. And another thing which is reasonably certain; it, that no good man is likely to be a very good 'resident, if cleeted by and dependent upon a bad party, while even a bad man will be compelled to be adoicrably good President, if elected and resirance by and held accountable to, a party of noble traditions, and is the man good principles.

All this is written not so much to advotate any man's candidacy as to 1 rotest against a vituperaive and simpered to the accountable to a party of noble traditions, and is the man good principles.

All this is written not so much to advotate any man's candidacy as to 1 rotest against a vituperaive and simple of orbinal Blane men, among whom are men emment as candidacy as to 1 rotest against a vituperaive and simple country is

THE HOUSE BLAINE WAS BORN IN.

Brownseille Letter in The Chicago Times.

James G. Blaine is well remembered here, a

very thick and the woodwork of cherry and wainut. The window panes are small and the deers composed of many panels. A broad portice extends along the river front of the house, and the pillars are composed of brick moulded with a curve, so as to fit them for the special purpose. Instead of ordinary hinges, huge from bars the entire width of the doors were used, and the window-casings gave evidence that at some time very heavy shutters had been in use.

width of the doors were used, and the window-canal gave evidence that at some time very heavy shutters had been in use.

"Looks like an Indian fort, doesn't it!" remarked one of the ladies who live in the house.

The room in which Mr. Blaine was born is on the ground floor of the house, and has for many years been occupied as a kitches. It has a wide, deep, open fire-place, and a mantelpiece high enough to warrant the use of a step-ladder. The main part of the house is of brick, while two additions of stone, covered with stucce, have of late years been added to it. Just at present two or three families occupy it, and it is the Mecca of all the good Republicans in the neighborhood.

The ladies of the house are justly annoyed at some of these sightseers, particularly at the antics of numerous reporters, who have done any but the fair thing by these good people. The house has been declared to be dirty and unkempt, much to the disgust of its occupants; and the reporter who wishes to look over the premises is at a disadvantage, on account of the misrepresentations of some of the predatory scribblers who have been here. While the house is dilapidated and "down at the heel," its interior is certainly very neat. The woodwork, long since devoid of paint, is by time and hard scrubbing as hard as adamust These old Pennsylvania houses were built to last, and this one, now almost a century old, could, with but little expense, be put in good order.

ALMOST UNPRECEDENTED RAIN.

ITS EFFECTS HERE AND IN BROOKLYN. BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN AND CELLARS FLOODED-

THE HUMOROUS ASPECTS. "Pleasant day." Evidently it was. People generally might not have known yesterday morning whether it was or not, but the majority of them must have had an idea before night that it was, for everybody told everybody else that it

was. People gave the expression away as if they had plenty of it, and while every one fait glorious in the brac-ing air from the Lake region, a few looked back and drew comparisons. Wednesday night New-York went moodily to bed and kicket the sheet off, but before morning in many a household on the sweltering island a still small voice was heard meandering through the darkness of hall and bedroom, and the watchful car of materfamilias was startled with the refrain: " Mamma, I'se told." Baby was taken in the big be1 and mamma bustled around, got out her winter blankets and the family slept the sleep of antumu.

The cold wave came with the rain, and both were received with open arms. Old Bones chuckled with satisfaction and imparted to a few intimates that Com-mander Schley had anchored in Lady Franklin Bay and the cold wave was only his sigh of relief wafted across fields of ice to inform the public that he was doing his best for Greely. He failed to say what the rain meant or best for Greety. He failed those questions were best answered by a glance at the tonement districts, where from early morning till late into the day the scenes presented were in the nature of practical flius-trations of how the housewife studied domesti) economy. Skylights were pried open cautiously, and from the garret ladder the landlady stopped forth upon the roof with entrancing smile and apren full. When the corners of the garment were dropped there rattled upon the roof an array of pans, plates, buckets, and other paraphernalia of the household. In some instances quiits from the family bed and even mattresses were spread out to the rain. Here was to be a saving of soap and

the rain. Here was to be a saving of soap and labor.

The soar shore and the result of the control of the contr New-York was thoroughly washed for once. People

known as the "flooded district," in Flushing-ave, from Nostrand to Tompkins, there were from two to three feet of water when the tide was highest, from 3 a.m. to 6 a.m. The sewer was full, and the flood poured out of the masholes muc the street. Several families living in basements were driven out, and much damage was done to property in cellars. A portion of the tin roof on the cupola of the Brooklyn City Hall was open where workmen were making repairs, and the rain ran in, flooding the rooms in the northeast corner of the bailding. The offices of Mayor Low, of the Board of Elections and of the City Treasurer were badly injured, and the cellings and carpets will have to be renewed. The damage amounted to nearly \$2,000.

A loss of \$1,000 was caused in the hat store of Mrs. J. N. Van Horn, at No. 67 Broad way, Brooklyn, by the rain pouring in through an open skylight. Trees and telegraph poles were blown down in various parts of the city. Two new houses in course of erection at Nos. \$1 and \$3 Classon ave, were struck by lightning, and damaged. Fruit was beaten from the tree, and limbs were broken down. Truck gardeners report that the growing crops have been beaten down and washed out, corn prostrated and the strawberry yield stopped. Telegraph and telephone wires and poles were blown in dail directions. Several buildings in course of construction tumbled down, and great guilles were washod in the hillsides. Some of the piesaure yachts in the Bay were overtured, and others dragged their anchors.

At Coney Island the surf rolled high and washed the beach clean and smooth, but did no considerable damage.

SHOOTING HERSELF BECAUSE OF WORKY.

The quiet village of Fort Hamilton, in the town of New-Utrecht, L. I., was startled by the report of a pistol yesterday, and by the story that a woman had been shot by her husband. Mrs. Hannah Boone, a handsome French woman, who had been living with Joseph Statler, a coarse German blacksmith and wheelwright in Forest-place, shot herself as the outcome of a quarrel. Statler two years ago obtained a divorce from his wife, and took Mrs. Boone to his home. She had a husband in Minnesota. The pair lived as man and wife, after Mrs. Statler died, and had frequent "spats," which culminated on Wednesday in Statler's applying to Justice Church for a warrant against Mrs. Boone for drunkenness and assault. The fear of publicity worried her, and she threatened to kill herself, and entered the blacksmith's shop yesterday with a large revolver, which she fired, the ball entering the left breast. She fell to the floor, and was taken to the house, where with much difficulty she made a statement to Justice Church. She said that Statler had applied vile terms to her, but added, "Joseph Statlef did not shoot me. It was my own act He is a good man. I love him, and I do not want any harm to come to him." Statler had often promised to marry the woman, and she offered to get a divorce from her husband, but Statler advised her to put it off. She had a large sum of money left her, and drew it from time to time from the savings bank to pay his debts. divorce from his wife, and took Mrs. Boone to his home.

MITCHELL TOO SICK TO MEET SULLIVAN.

The fight between John L. Sallivan and Charles Mitchell, which was to have taken place at Madison Square Garden, on Monday night, has been declared off. Since Mitchell has been training at Long Branch, for the fight he had developed a bud case of malarial fever. He has tried to train it off, but after a consulta-tion with his backer and physician he has come to the conclusion that it will be impossible for him sufficiently to recover in time to meet Sullivan, and he sent word to that effect to "Al" Smith, Sullivan's backer, yesterday. Smith telegraphed to Sullivan, and received from him last night the following answer: "Will meet either England or Burke. The man having the best of it to take the whole house, or else not to give them better than twenty per cent or not over twenty-five per

WHY THE SEVENTH DID NOT PAY ITS BILLS. Colonel Clark said yesterday that there had been no actilement with the proprietor of the United States Hotel in Hartford for the accommodations fur nished last week to 187 members of the 7th Regiment. Quartermaster Long and Captain Rhoades, the chairman of the Finance Committee, declined to pay the sum de manded, because they thought it would be unfair to dis criminate against the other hotel-keepers who had charged only for the accommodations furnished. There will be a settlement of the bill as soon as the pro-prietor is willing to accept a fair amount.

It must be a very heavy schooler that won't pass over a bar.—(Texas Sittings.

A machine that will darn stockings has been

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC. SAN FRANCISCO, June 26 .- It is semi-officially announced that the Central Pacific Rallway Company will postpone for a time the payment of salaries due its eraployes this month, in order to accumulate funds to meet more pressing demands in the nature of current expenses. The present cramped condition of the company arises from a falling off in traffic and consequent decrease in profits, caused by disasters, especially to the Southern Pacific and its branches. General Manager Towner, was is on a visit to Monterey, was telegraphed to on the subject, and replied that there was but little foundation in fact for the statement that the company would postpone the payment of the salaries of its employes. It is possithe payment of the salaries of its employes. It is possible, however, that the pay-car may not be sent out over the endire system until after July I. The carnings of the company hold up remarkably well, and the operating expenses of the read compare favorably with those of last year. Charles Crocker, president of the Southern Pacific, at present attending the cotton trial at Santa Rosa, said he had asked the employes for thirly days' credit. If a had heard of no grumbling. "This," he said, "is the first time such deferment has occurred. We have got some pressing demands to meet, and money is so tight that it is harder than drawing teeth to get any. We cannot get more than 25 cents on Southern Pacific bonds. I am trying hard to borrow some money, and think I shall be able to get it."

NORTHERN PACIFIC LAND GRANT. A SENATE REPORT IN FAVOR OF FORFEITUEE.

WASHINGTON, June 26,-Senator Slater has has prepared the majority report of the Committee on Pacific Lands, on the bill to declare forfeited such of the lands granted to the Northern Pacific Raffrond Company to aid in the construction of its road, as are adjacent to and coterminous with the uncompleted portions of the road, on the main line and branch road. The provisions of the billare made to apply to that portion of the main line from Wallula to Portland, a distance of 214 miles, and of that portion of the branch line from Ainsworth to Puget Sonnd, a distance of 180 miles. The report says that the passage of the bill will reside the public domain 10,000,000 acres of laad covered by the grant to the Northern Pacific Ralicoad Company, and release from withdrawal from settlement made by the Interior Department for indemnity purposes, 2,250,000 acres more. The committee notes two questions for consideration in this case; first, does Congress possess the power to declare a forfeiture of these lands! and, second if the power to declare the forfeiture exists, does a sound public policy require that it should be exercised! Both questions it answers in the affirmative. road, on the main line and branch road. The provisions

THE UNION TERMINAL MORTGAGE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BUFFALO, June 26 .- In the County Clerk's office this morning was filed the printed copy of a mortgage for \$2,000,000 given by the Union Terminal Ratiroad Company, of Buffalo, to the United States Trust Company, of New-York. Frederick L. Danforta is presidens of the railroad company. The company intends to build a road connecting the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Buffelo with other roads and Western Railroad at Buffelo with other roads at West Seneca and issues the mort gage for the purpose of securing the payment of bonds to be excented for the construction and operation of the road. The bonds are payable in thirty years from June 1, 1884, with interest at 6 per cent. The line of the road begins at a point in Michigan-si, sixty feet north of Exchange-st, and extends to West beneze on the centre line of the Buffalo, Pittsburg and Western.

FEARING EXTREME MEASURES TO GET PAY. KINGSTON, N. Y., June 26,-Unless the paycar arrives here soon the unpaid employes of the West Shore Railroad here say desperate means wil be employed to harry the company along. It is said fast a committee of engineers visited the division superintendent and stated that they would not run locomotives star Saiurday unless the men are paid, as they are a raid obstructions will be placed on the track.

under the decision of the arbitrators which was under the decision of the arbitrators which covered the east bound business up to January 8. No agreement was reached and the committee will hold another meeting to-day.

ELEVATED RAILROAD MATTERS.

The meetings of the stockholders of the New-York and Manhattan Elevated Railread Companies were further adjourned yesterday until Monday, when it is expected that the agreement for the consolidation of the three roads will be ratified by the stockholders of the Metropolitan Company. It is understood that the issent of 42,000 shares out of the 65,000 shares of Metropolitan has already been obtained. The approval of the other companies is supposed to be merely a formality, and consequently no doubt of the adoption of the new plan is entertained by persons prominently identified with the elevated railroad system.

THE SUNDAY PLAYING OUESTION.

CAN ARRESTS BE MADE ON SUNDAY 7-THE COLUM-BUS, OHIO, CASES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 26 .- A new turn was taken by the defence this morning in the cases testing Sunday basebali playing. The Brooklyn Club waived an examination and were bound over in \$50 each. In the case of Smith, of the Columbus nine, counsel for the defendant argued on the illegality of the arrests made on Sunday. This defence was overruled. When the case of F. H. Carroll, catcher, was called this morning. it was continued till Tuesday next to keep it pending while the legality of the arrests made on Sunday could be tested in a higher court. Proceedings were immediately began in a higher court. Proceedings were immediately began in the Common Pleas Court for a writ of habeas corpus to release him on the ground that an arrest for misdemeanor or Sunday was illegal. If Carroll is released on this plea it will Stitle the question of making arrests during a game on Sunday, but the arrest can follow on Monday. The magistrate, in order to reach the case before him held that Sunday baseball playing was a breach of the peace rather than a misdemeanor. This is the question at issue, and the cases against the street railroads, etc., have been continued pending the test by habeas corpus.

MRS. ELIZA CODY'S WILL. PHILADELPHIA, June 26 .- The will of Mrs Eliza Cody, who died recently, leaving an estate valued at about \$150,000, was admitted to probate to.day. She bequeaths about \$100,000 to Roman Catholic charities, including \$2,000 to St. Thomas's Theological Seminary,

A CAT'S BIZZY RIDE.

Prom The Montreal Star.

The engineer of The Star printing establishment, soon after starting the steam-engine on Tuesday morning, noticed a white patch on the inner surface of the drive-wheel, which he thought was a piece of paper caught by one of the spokes in its flight and whired round and round by the wheel. The white patch was noticed by several of the hands during the morning, who accounted for it to the same way, but no attention had been specially given the matter until the eagine was stopped shority after noon. As the wheel stopped the engineer was surprised to see the white spot which had been whiring on the fly-wheel was a cat which had been chinring to one of the spokes of the wheel and had only relaxed its hold wheat the wheel had one to a standstill. The cat seemed diagd for a while, and was taken into the streets for free aff. Here it remained perfectly still for a considerable time, but on an attempt being made to cover it with a paper it ran of in a signag course, but appearedly as fully alive as ever. The lower portion of the life wheel revolves in a trough the sides of which fit close to the broad time of the tweel and it is presumed that the cat, which was a strange one, being frightened at the entry of the capineer, juoped into the trough to get out of the way, and when this wheel was started found itself whirting around on the inside of the tire. The wool is take feet in drameter, and as it revolves from 7 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., and at the rate of sixty revolutions per minute, by a simple calculation it will be found that the eat travelled a distance of more than 117 miles, or about 30,000 revolutions of the wheel.

GIRLS PLAYING TENNIS TOO MUCH.

Considerable talk is beginning to be heard about the marked effect which excessive lawn tenuls playing is having upon the physical well-bring of American girls. Two or three marked instances will at once occur to any one familiar with Boston society in which the health of young ladies has been seriously impaired; while the cases in which good looks have been ruthlessly sacrificed are still more numerous. One melanically case might be given where a Boston girl, plump and rosy, fair as Aurora and graceful as liebe, has been transfermed into a spare, angular maldon, sallow and muscular, simply by a too great devotion te the delights of the tenuls court. The fascinations of the game are such that players are insensibly led on to over-exertion, with grave results to health and beauty.